

FROM THE FRONTIER AND CANADA.

FROM THE NEW YORK ENQUIRER OF JAN. 8.

We give below all the important particulars in relation to the recent violation on our territory at Schlosser. The details of the wanton and cold blooded murder of those on board the Caroline are well calculated to rouse the people on the frontier, and we shall be most agreeably surprised if, under the circumstances of the case, they are restrained from going en masse into Canada.

Colonel McNabb, it appears, disclaims any intention of capturing the boat on our waters; and yet holds as a prisoner of war a lad captured on board of her! This is trifling with our authorities, and we presume Sir Francis Head will promptly disavow all such proceedings.

CANADA.—A Rochester paper gives the following additional particulars of the burning of the steamboat Caroline.

The horrid details of this damning outrage, as we have them from an eye witness, are these:

On Friday afternoon the steamboat Caroline, Captain Appleton, came down from Buffalo to Schlosser, with passengers, and subsequently passed over to Navy Island with a party of gentlemen who wished to visit the Island. Before dark she again returned to Schlosser, where she was to lay during the night.

The tavern accommodations at the place being limited, and a large number of persons having collected out of curiosity, under the expectation that an attack would be made during the night upon the Island, all the berths in the boat were made up, (20) and 15 or 20 mattresses spread upon the floor.

These were all filled, as the steward and captain assert, and several besides were known to be a-leep under the awning upon the deck. The whole number on board could not have been less than 45 or 50. Some 10 or 20 of them are missing. They were, without doubt murdered, and have gone over the Falls.

At 12 o'clock all appeared in a profound slumber. A few minutes after that hour, however, the boat was attacked by what afterwards appeared to be five eight-oared boats—each contained from 10 to 15 regular British troops in sailor uniform.

Captain Handy of Buffalo—commandant of a schooner on Lake Erie—was awoke by the tumult below; and immediately upon discovering his danger, he rushed for the companion-way. Before, however, he reached the deck, he was met by a soldier, whose arms he caught hold of; making the remark that it was not possible he would attack an unarmed man; but he had scarcely made the remark, when he was struck a blow upon the head with a sabre, which laid bare his skull for several inches, and knocked him again back into cabin. The ruffian accompanied the blow with this remark: "There take that, and go to h—l you d—d rebel." He fell upon the body of a black man, who had been killed by the murderers; he soon, however, regained his feet, leaped from the stern window, and swam to the shore. Captain Handy had on a fur cap, with a thick front piece, which doubtless, saved his life.

Captain King of Buffalo, after having reached the deck had a sabre aimed at his head. To guard the blow, he raised his right arm, and the sabre fell upon his shoulder, leaving a frightful gash. Another blow followed, which nearly severed his arm at the wrist. He, however, escaped, but is not expected to live.

Capt. Appleby also reached the deck, but was knocked overboard by a blow upon the head from a musket. Although severely stunned, Capt. A. succeeded in swimming to the shore.

The Engineer escaped from the boat; but in his retreat, he received a stab from a bayonet.

Two hands leaped from a window, and escaped unharmed.

Captain Case, who owns the Caroline, also escaped uninjured, as did also two or three others.

Horrid as are the details already given the most diabolical act remains yet to be told. Upon the discovery of the tumult, many in the cabin attempted to hide from the monsters who were murdering their associates so indiscriminately. Among these was the cabin boy of the boat, an interesting lad of 12 years. He secreted himself in a cupboard; but he was soon discovered; upon which he fell upon his knees, and begged for his life, innocently remarking, "you ain't going to kill me are you?" The British reply was "We give no quarters;" and he was run through the body with a bayonet, with such force as to penetrate the back part of the cupboard! A slash or two from a sabre followed, and the innocent and unfortunate boy slept the sleep of death!

This scene was observed by Captain King who remarked that of all the scenes of peril and death which he had witnessed, that was the most savage and awful.

When the work of slaughter and death was complete, the murderers plundered the boat, broke up the cabin furniture, set her on fire, towed her out into the river, and permitted her to float over the Falls.

When she reached the centre of the river, she was a solid mass of fire. The flames continued to ascend, with terrific sublimity, until she reached the rapids on the west side of Goat Island.—She then broke in pieces, and in a moment all was total darkness.

Several gentlemen, who witnessed the heart-rending spectacle, affirm that, while the boat was in flames, they saw persons moving upon the deck. While this may be so, we hope it may only have been the workings of their imaginations.

As soon as the fire on the boat was visible the murderers gave three cheers for Victoria, a large transparent signal was raised at Chippewa, to guide the direction of the boats to the harbor, and reiterated shouts were distinctly heard from the British troops. And yet, in a despatch received in this city by express from McNabb to Mr. Garraw, Marshal of this district, the former asserts that the destruction of the steamboat Caroline was unauthorized. He must deem the American people the same tame, ignorant tools that those are over whom he tyrannizes, and who kiss the rod that smites them. If the act was unauthorized, the fifty or sixty murderers will be delivered up to justice. If they are not, there is a law of redress which can be put in force.

When the boats were returning, a fire was opened upon them from the island, but as the night was dark the result was not known.

In the course of Saturday forenoon, Mr. West, of this city, crossed over to the Canada side, below the falls, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any bodies had floated upon shore.—After encountering the fiery glances of 40 or 50 savages stationed at this point, he was escorted into the officers' department, and bluntly told that no bodies had been discovered, and he was at liberty immediately to return.

He did return, and on his way back observed in the eddy, many portions of the wreck, and a

part of the body of one of the murdered inmates of the unfortunate steamboat.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have seen a gentleman who left Niagara Falls on Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock. He says that the number murdered is estimated at from 15 to 20.

When the boats landed, there were two spies on board, one of whom was seen by the watch on the steamboat to shoot the first man killed.

The murderers were armed with swords, pistols, muskets, and axes. The axe was the principal weapon used to murder the persons sleeping in the cabin; and they employed it indiscriminately. It was a horrid butchery! The contemplation of it curdles our blood.

The following, from the New York Evening Star of the 12th inst. gives further interesting particulars from Canada and the Frontier.

The steamboats of yesterday evening from Albany, have come all the way through, free of ice, and we have the Journal of last evening.

The news from the Frontier is to Jan. 4th.—There are three regiments of American militia (3000 men) encamped at Niagara Falls.

The names of some of the principal persons in the outrage at Schlosser, are ascertained, viz: Captain Moshier, deputy sheriff, McLeod, Lawyer McDonald and Thomas McCormick.

Gov. Head is at Chippewa, and has brought over from Toronto more cannon and bombs.—The royal force is 5000—only 78 regulars, but 500 Indians, 15 pieces of ordnance, 6 or 8 bombs or mortars, congresses, &c. At Navy Island the Patriots muster about 2000 and 25 cannon.

There was an important movement on foot at Buffalo to bring about a negotiation between Gov. Head & Van Rensselaer, to permit the latter to come over on the main land and fight the battle out. Gen. V. R. refused. Gen. Arcturarius had demanded the State cannon at Navy Island, and been refused. An attack was expected certain on Wednesday night. It is reported the above McLeod with 15 men, had been driven in a boat over the Falls by a shot from the Island. Gen. Scott has left Albany for the frontier. The Islanders are in high spirits.

Gen. J. Jackson, of Lockport commands our militia on the frontier. These troops exhibit a prudent and correct deportment.

Troops continue to arrive at Buffalo. Gen. Randall's brigade had come in, and parts of three regiments of General Burt's brigade. The militia of Niagara County were all disbanded on Monday, but two companies of riflemen.

Gov. Head, one account says, is incensed at the Schlosser attack—another, that he is now reconciled to McNab. As soon as the 500 regulars from Lower Canada came, Governor Head was to make the attack.

It is not believed that Dr. Duncan has any organized force at Malden. The Americans generally on the frontier wish the Patriots to evacuate Navy Island.

LOWER CANADA.—The judges of Montreal have unanimously declined, owing to the martial law, to grant a habeas corpus to those confined for treason.

All the 24th regiment are now gone to join Gov. Head above.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Jan. 9.—The President transmitted a Message and documents relative to the invasion of our territory on the Canadian Frontier. [The same as reported in the proceedings of the House, on the 8th.]

Jan. 10.—Mr. Calhoun's fifth resolution was taken up, and several additions and amendments discussed, when after a long debate, it was passed, as modified, 34 to 9.

Jan. 12.—Mr. Calhoun's sixth Resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 35 to 9. Mr. Allen's Resolutions then came up, which were a provisional amendment to the whole series, and laid on the table, 23 to 21.

Mr. Buchanan, from the committee of Elections, made a report on the Mississippi Election case.—The Report was merely on the facts, and was submitted by the committee without comment or inference; it was ordered to be printed and its consideration was postponed till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 8.—The following message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his private secretary, ABRAHAM VAN BUREN, Esq.

To the Senate & House of Representatives, U. S.

In the highly excited state of feeling on the northern frontier, occasioned by the disturbances in Canada, it was to be apprehended that causes of complaint might arise on the line dividing the United States from her Britannic Majesty's dominions. Every precaution was therefore taken on our part authorized by the existing laws, and as the troops of the provinces were embodied on the Canadian side, it was hoped that no serious violation of the rights of the United States would be permitted to occur. I regret however, to inform you that an outrage of a most aggravated character has been committed, accompanied by a hostile though temporary invasion of our territory, producing the strongest feelings of resentment on the part of our citizens in the neighborhood, and in the whole border line, and that the excitement previously existing has been alarmingly increased. To guard against the possible recurrence of any similar act, I have thought it indispensable to call out a portion of the militia to be posted on that frontier. The documents herewith presented to Congress, show the character of the outrage committed, the measures taken in consequence of its occurrence, and the necessity for resorting to them.

It will also be seen that the subject was immediately brought to the notice of the British minister accredited to this country, and the proper steps taken on our part to obtain the fullest information of all the circumstances leading to and attendant upon the transaction, preparatory to a demand for reparation. I ask such appropriations as the circumstances in which our country is thus unexpectedly placed require.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1838.

Mr. Rogers to the President.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30, 1837.

SIR: Enclosed are copies of affidavits which I have prepared in great haste, and which contain all that is material in relation to the gross and extraordinary transaction to which they relate. Our whole frontier is in commotion, and I fear it will be difficult to restrain our citizens from revenging by a resort to arms, this flagrant invasion of our territory. Every thing that can be done will be by the public authorities to prevent so injudicious a movement. The respective sheriffs of Erie and Niagara have taken the responsibility of calling out the militia, to

guard the frontier, and prevent any further depredations.

I am, sir, with great consideration,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. ROGERS,

District Attorney for Erie county,

and acting for the U. S.

To his Excellency M. VAN BUREN,

President of the United States.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Niagara county, ss. Gilman Appleby, of the city of Buffalo, being sworn, says, that he left the port of Buffalo on the morning of the 29th instant, in the steamboat Caroline, owned by William Wells, of Buffalo, and bound for Schlosser, upon the east side of the Niagara river, and within the U. S. States. That this deponent commanded the said Caroline, and that she was cleared from Buffalo with a view to run between said Buffalo and Schlosser, carry passengers, freight, &c. That this deponent caused the said Caroline to be landed at Black Rock, on her way down; and that, while at Black Rock, this deponent caused the American flag to be run up; and that, soon after leaving Black Rock harbor, a volley of musketry was discharged at the Caroline from the Canada shore, but without injury. That the said Caroline continued her course down the Niagara river unmolested, and landed outside of certain scows or boats attached to Navy Island, where a number of passengers disembarked, and, as this deponent supposes, certain articles of freight were landed. That from this point the Caroline ran to Schlosser, arriving there at three o'clock in the afternoon; that between this time and dark, the Caroline made two trips to Navy Island, landing as before. That, at about six o'clock in the evening, this deponent caused the said Caroline to be landed at Schlosser, and made fast with chains to the dock at that place. That the crew and officers of the Caroline numbered ten, and that in the course of the evening, twenty-three individuals, all of whom were citizens of the United States, came on board of the Caroline, and requested this deponent and other officers of the boat to permit them to remain on board during the night, as they were unable to get lodgings at the tavern near by; these requests were acceded to, and the persons thus coming on board retired to rest, as did also all of the crew and officers of the Caroline, except such as were stationed to watch during the night. That about midnight, this deponent was informed by one of the watch that several boats filled with men were making towards the Caroline from the river, and this deponent immediately gave the alarm, and before he was able to reach the deck, the Caroline was boarded by some seventy or eighty men, all of whom were armed. That they immediately commenced a warfare with muskets, swords, and cutlasses, upon the defenceless crew and passengers of the Caroline, under a fierce cry of "G—d damn them, give them no quarters; kill every man; fire! fire!" That the Caroline was abandoned without resistance, and the only effort made by either the crew or passengers seemed to be to escape slaughter. That this deponent narrowly escaped; having received several wounds, none of which, however, are of a serious character. That immediately after the Caroline fell into the hands of the armed force who boarded her, she was set on fire, cut loose from the dock, was towed into the current of the river, there abandoned, and soon after descended the Niagara Falls; that this deponent has made vigilant search after the individuals, thirty-three in number, who are known to have been on the Caroline at the time she was boarded, and twenty-one only are to be found, one of whom, to wit, Amos Durfee, of Buffalo, was found dead upon the deck, having received a shot from a musket, the ball of which penetrated the back part of the head, and came out at the forehead. James H. King and Captain C. F. Harding were seriously, though not mortally wounded. Several others received slight wounds. The twelve individuals who are missing, this deponent has no doubt were either murdered upon the steamboat, or found a watery grave in the cataract of the falls. And this deponent further says, that immediately after the Caroline was got into the current of the stream and abandoned, as before stated, beacon lights were discovered upon the Canada shore, near Chippewa; and after sufficient time had elapsed to enable the boats to reach that shore, this deponent distinctly heard loud and vociferous cheering at that point.—That this deponent has no doubt that the individuals who boarded the Caroline were a part of the British forces now stationed at Chippewa.

GILMAN APPLEBY.

Subscribed and sworn, December 30, 1837, before me, S. B. Piper, Commissioner of Deeds, etc. for Niagara county.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Niagara county, ss. Charles F. Harding, James H. King, Joshua H. Smith, William Seaman, William Kennedy, William Wells, Jno. Leonard, Sylvanus Staring, and John Haggarty, being sworn, severally, depose and say that they have heard the foregoing affidavit of Gilman Appleby, read; that they were on the Caroline at the time she was boarded as stated in said affidavit, and that all the facts sworn to by said Appleby as occurring after said Caroline was so boarded as aforesaid, are correct and true.

C. F. HARDING, JAMES H. KING, J. H. SMITH, WM. SEAMAN, WM. KENNEDY, WM. WELLS, JOHN LEONARD, SYLVANUS STARING, JOHN C. HAGGARTY.

Sworn and subscribed, December 30, 1837, before me, S. B. Piper, Commissioner of Deeds for Niagara county.

Mr. Poinsett to Gen. Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

January 5, 1838.

SIR: You will repair, without delay, to the Canada frontier of the United States, and assume the military command there.

Herewith you will receive duplicate letters to the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, requesting them to call into the service of the United States such a militia force as you may deem necessary for the defence of that frontier of the United States.

This power has been conferred to you in the full persuasion that you will use it discreetly, and extend the call only so far as circumstances may seem to require.

It is important that the troops called into the service should be, if possible, exempt from that state of excitement which the late violation of our territory has created, and you will therefore impress upon the Governors of these border States the propriety of selecting troops from a portion of the State distant from the theatre of action.

The Executive possesses no legal authority to employ the military force to restrain persons

within our jurisdiction, and who ought to be under our control, from violating the laws, by making incursions into the territory of neighboring and friendly nations, with hostile intent.

I can give you, therefore, no instructions on that subject; but request that you will use your influence to prevent such excesses, and to preserve the character of this Government for good faith and a proper regard for the rights of friendly powers.

The militia will be called into the service for three months, unless sooner discharged; and in your requisitions you will designate the number of men, and take care that the officers do not exceed a due proportion.

It is deemed important that the administrative branch of the service should be conducted, wherever practicable, by officers of the regular army.

The disposition of the force, with regard to the points to be occupied, is confided to your discretion, military skill, and intimate knowledge of the country; and the amount of that force must depend upon the character and duration of the contest now going on in Canada, and the disposition manifested by the people and the public authorities of that colony.

The President indulges a hope that outrages, similar to that which lately occurred at Schlosser, will not be repeated, and that you will be able to maintain the peace of that frontier without being called upon to use the force which has been confided to you.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. R. POINSETT.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,

Washington City.

Mr. Poinsett to Gov. Marey.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

January 6, 1838.

SIR: The territory of the United States having been violated by a party of armed men from the Canada shore, and apprehensions being entertained, from the highly excited feelings of both parties, that similar outrages may lead to an invasion of our soil, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by law, and call out such a militia force as may be deemed necessary to protect the frontiers of the United States.

I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to request you will call into the service of the United States, and place under the command of Brevet Major General Scott, such militia force as he may require to be employed on the Canada frontier, for the purpose herein set forth.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

His Excellency, W. L. MARCY,

Governor of N. York, Albany.

[Same to his Excellency, SILAS H. JENNISON, Governor of Vermont, Montpelier, Vermont.]

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Jan. 5, 1838.

SIR: By the direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the evidences furnished to this Department of an extraordinary outrage committed from her Britannic Majesty's province of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. The destruction of the property, and assassination of citizens of the United States on the soil of N. York, at the moment when, as is well known to you, the President was anxiously endeavoring to allay the excitement, and earnestly seeking to prevent any unfortunate occurrence on the frontier of Canada, has produced upon his mind the most painful emotions of surprise and regret.—It will necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon Her Majesty's Government.—This communication is made to you under the expectation that, through your instrumentality, an early explanation may be obtained from the authorities of Upper Canada of all the circumstances of the transaction; and that, by your advice to those authorities, such decisive precautions may be used as will render the perpetration of similar acts hereafter impossible. Not doubting the disposition of the Government of Upper Canada to do its duty in punishing the aggressors and preventing future outrage, the President, notwithstanding, has deemed it necessary to order a sufficient force on the frontier to repel any attempt of a like character, and to make known to you that if it should occur, he cannot be answerable for the effects of the indignation of the neighboring People of the United States.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To HENRY S. FOX, Esq. &c. &c.

The message having been read, after some debate, so much of it as related to the call for appropriations was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the residue thereof to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Jan. 9.—The House was chiefly occupied in debating the Resolution, referring that part of the President's Message relating to finance to the committee of Ways and Means—the opposition being still determined to retard the business of Congress by useless debate. A Resolution was adopted requesting any correspondence in possession of the Executive in relation to the Maine boundary.

Jan. 10.—Mr. McKay, of N. Carolina, from the committee on military affairs, moved to discharge the Committee on the Whole on the State of the Union from the further consideration of the report of the Secretary of War, and that the same be referred to the committee on Military affairs. A debate of some length ensued, chiefly by Messrs. McKay, Bynum and Bell. Several amendments were proposed, but no final reference took place.—The following gentlemen were appointed a select committee on so much of The President's Message as relates to an establishment of a National Foundry for cannon, to be common to the service of the army and navy of the United States, viz: Mr. Johnson, of Maryland; Mr. McKay, of N. Carolina; Mr. Ingham, of Connecticut; Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Glascock, of Georgia; Mr. Mallory, of Virginia; Mr. Pickens of S. Carolina; Mr. Parmenter, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Parker, of New York.

Jan. 11.—The Resolution offered on the 2nd inst. by Mr. Wise, to inquire into the expediency of altering the Constitution, in regard to appointments of Members of Congress to office, was agreed to.

The following Resolutions submitted by Mr. Montgomery of N. Carolina were taken up.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House—

1st. The whole amount of public lands belonging to the United States sold since they were ceded to the United States; exhibiting the net proceeds,

and distinguishing between those which have been sold within the limits of the different States and Territories.

2d. The whole amount of public lands which have been surveyed and exposed to sale in the several States and Territories, and showing the amount sold and the amount remaining to be sold, according to the last returns.

3d. The amount which has been actually patented in homesteads to the Army of the United States.

4th. The amount granted to each of the States and Territories, and for what purpose.

5th. The amount set apart or reserved for schools and other purposes in the several States and Territories.

6th. The amount granted in donations for the cultivation of the vine and olive, and for other purposes, to Gen. Lafayette.

The above Resolutions were agreed to, after amending them with the words, "distinguishing each year."

THE PEOPLE against THE BANK.

CITY ELECTION.

The city election took place on Monday last.

W. C. G. Carrington, esq. was elected Intendant of Police, in the place of Capt. Thomas Cobbs, who declined being a candidate. The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners for the ensuing year:—

In the Western Ward.—Col. Frances H. Reed, Wm. Ashley.

In the Middle Ward.—G. W. Haywood, Daniel Murray, Wm. Thompson.

In the Eastern Ward.—J. J. Christophers, Jordan Womble.

WE refer our readers to our first page for the second number of "North-Carolina," and another interesting communication by "A Democrat."

GEN. JACKSON AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The federal presses have been circulating a report, originating in the Nashville Banner, that Gen. Jackson had declared that Mr. Van Burens' administration must go down; that he confessed himself wrong by convening Congress at the Extra Session, &c. &c.

There is not a word of truth in the statement.

GEN. JACKSON has himself contradicted it, in the Nashville Union, in the following words:—

"This is one of the many fabrications which have been made and circulated by those who control this paper, with the hope of traducing my character in the estimation of my countrymen.—neither during my late visit to Nashville, nor on any other occasion, have I used any remarks which can justify such a statement. It ascribes to me opinions that I never held, and fears that I never entertained. I never for a moment harbored the thought that the administration of Mr. Van Buren would not be successful. All his official acts manifest his determination to conform his administration to the construction of the Constitution which has ever been claimed and sustained by the Republican party. Thus far he has shown, in my judgment, that he has taken principle for his guide, and aims at no other object but the public good. It is, therefore, not possible that I could have used any language respecting him which could create a doubt in the mind of any one as to my confidence in his future success."

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

In the Milledgeville "Federal Union" of the 9th inst. appears a letter from Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, to the Governor of Georgia, on the subject of the removal of the Cherokees, in compliance with the treaty of 1835. The Secretary, in speaking of the correspondence between the agent of the Government and the Cherokee Delegation at Washington, says: "This puts an end, for the present, to all hopes of conciliating these men, and inducing them to lend their influence to induce the Cherokee Indians to remove quietly." The Secretary earnestly asks that the citizens of Georgia, residing in the border settlements, may not be removed from their farms and plantations, under the pretence of protecting the persons and property of the inhabitants; as this measure is calculated to produce the result most deprecated.

The editor of the "Union" warns the citizens in Cherokee to be on the alert, and to be prepared for the worst. It is apprehended that the scenes in Florida are to be acted over, before the Cherokees will be removed.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—A fire occurred in New Orleans, on the 3d inst. which the Bulletin says caused a great extent of suffering, than any one conflagration which the city has ever experienced.

The fire commenced in the building of Ferguson, Baker, & Co. on Front Levee, and from thence extended across the short intervening street to Old Levee—eighteen buildings were consumed, most of them stores containing merchandise, groceries and goods of the most valuable kind. The loss is estimated at one million of dollars, a great portion of which was insured. The origin of the fire is ascribed to carelessness and accident.

THE ARKANSAS OUTRAGE.—The account which we published the week before last, of the disgraceful homicide committed in the Arkansas Legislature, has been fully confirmed. It is said the Speaker, Mr. Wilson, was more severely wounded than at first reported—having had both his arms nearly cut off by the Bowie-Knife of his antagonist. Mr. Wilson has been bailed in the sum of \$5,000.—In the vote expelling the Speaker from the House, there were four dissenting.

EDWARD V. SPARHAWK, Esq., Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, died suddenly at Richmond, Virg., on the 6th inst. He was attacked, in the Public Square of the Capitol, with hemorrhage of the lungs, to which he had been for some time subject, and died on the spot in a few minutes. He had taken up his residence in Richmond during the session of the Assembly, for the purpose of reporting the debates; he was also clerk in an important Committee; and it is probable his employments were too laborious for his constitution. He was a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and most respected and esteemed by all parties; and his death is universally and sincerely lamented.

Equalization of the Exchanges.

The "Register," "Star," and "Fayetteville Observer," have all noticed the remarks we made the week before last, that the Exchanges are regulated without a National Bank, & endeavored to disprove the fact. We shall, for the present, only briefly notice our neighbors, and will quote only *Whig or Federal reports*. Surely they will admit that we are correct, when the most violent of their own partisans sustain our position.

We would here remark, that our opponents neglected to say any thing about foreign exchanges, which certainly form an important division of the subject.

The "New York Express," of Jan. 6, whose opposition to the administration and devotion to a National Bank, is as fervent as the friends or enemies of either can desire, says:—"Bills on England by the last packet were sold at 110, but afterwards settled to 109½, which is as low as they have sold at any time,—on France at 5.50. There appears to be quite as much Exchange in the market as there are purchasers; indeed the impression seems to be, that Exchange will yet go down. The advices from England show that in London they are already fearful that the balance of trade will be against them."

The same paper